

hours as the County and Overall Campaign Chair for several campaigns and has been an involved member of Club 20. Dennis is committed to issues that affect Colorado and has correspondingly served on the Tri-County Water Conservancy Board of Directors and the Colorado Committee for Taxation per his appointment by Colorado Governor Bill Owens.

Mr. Speaker, Dennis King is a dedicated leader of the Grand Junction Community who has made public service a priority in his life. People like Dennis help keep our communities strong and I am honored to rise before this body and recognize his many contributions to the State of Colorado. Thank for all your hard work, Dennis, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

**THE CHIMAYO WATER SUPPLY
SYSTEM AND ESPANOLA FIL-
TRATION FACILITY ACT OF 2004**

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2511, the Chimayo Water Supply System and Española Filtration Facility Act of 2004. Both of these communities located in my district are in dire need of improvements to their water facilities and I am pleased that the House is acting today to address the needs.

The unincorporated community of Chimayo, home to 3,000 citizens and the world-famous Santuario de Chimayo, currently relies on individual wells for their potable water. They also are forced to rely on largely deteriorated septic systems to dispose of wastewater. The absence or deterioration of sewer and water infrastructure in the region results in 75 percent of well samples taken having significant contamination. Also, because of the unreliability of the well water, some residents use free-flowing water from irrigation ditches for drinking, also containing high levels of different types of contamination. This situation is so badly in need of remedy, that in 2001 the region was declared an emergency area and required National Guard tanker trucks to bring potable water to the area. Still today Chimayo remains an emergency area.

To address this situation, S. 2511 directs the Secretary of Interior, in cooperation with State and local authorities to conduct a feasibility study of constructing a water supply system for Chamayo. In conducting the feasibility study, the Secretary is to consider various options for supplying water, long-term operation and maintenance costs, and local water resources. The bill would also direct the Secretary to provide emergency water assistance to Chimayo, which may include water treatment, installation of an emergency water supply system and installation of transmission and distribution lines.

Similarly in need of improved water infrastructure is the City of Española. Currently the City's water system produces approximately 1,000 gallons per minute less than is needed to provide for its current population. This production shortfall has resulted in inadequate water pressure throughout the city. The chronic lack of pressure is prevalent especially in

the portion of the City where the Española Hospital is located. The City has twice declared a state of emergency due to lack of adequate water and water pressure, and has been forced to call on the National Guard to supply water to the hospital.

S. 2511 authorizes the Secretary of Interior to provide financial assistance to the City of Española for the construction of a water filtration facility, and to the nearby Pueblos of Santa Clara and San Juan for related infrastructure.

Mr. Speaker, both of these communities will greatly benefit from this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support passage of this bill, and I would like to thank the two New Mexico Senators for their work on this bill.

TRIBUTE TO MR. IKE PEEL, JR.

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a longtime friend of mine, a great Tennessean and an outstanding American, Mr. Ike Peel, Jr.

Ike was born to grocery store operators Ike and Ethel Peel on June 22, 1918. He graduated from Dyersburg High School in 1938 and attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville on a football scholarship. There he met Judy "Jewell" Lady, whom he married on August 22, 1942.

Ike graduated from UT with a degree in agriculture in 1942. An ROTC member, Ike was called to active duty on August 28, 1943. He was sent to South England to join the 4th Infantry division in March of 1944, and in May, 25-year-old Ike was made second lieutenant of a 54-man command-assault section. The group of young men, mostly 19 and 20 years old, was part of the first wave that invaded Normandy on December 6, 1944.

Ike's unit landed on Utah Beach, close enough to witness the fighting that was taking place on Omaha Beach. But Ike's section did its job: to go inland and meet the paratroopers from the 101st Airborne.

Ike later served with General George S. Patton for six weeks before returning to the infantry. He was released from active duty on February 20, 1945.

Ike returned to coach at the University of Tennessee until 1957, when he, his wife and their two children returned to Dyer County. Ike ran the family business and began raising cattle on a farm that spanned 500 acres. Ike retired in 1984, selling the farming business that had grown to engulf more than 2,400 acres.

Now 86, Ike continues to be a vibrant part of the Dyersburg community, speaking to the Kiwanis Club about his D-Day experience on July 7 of this year. What an inspiration he is to us all.

**INTRODUCTION OF THE CAPTIVE
MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT**

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, today, I, along with Representative CHRIS SHAYS and 20 other

members, introduced the Captive Mammal Protection Act. This bill gets at an issue that many would be surprised to learn even occurs, the "hunting" of an animal inside an enclosed area. By halting the interstate shipment of captive mammals for the purpose of being shot in a fenced enclosure for entertainment or for trophy, the bill we introduced today will lead to significant reduction in "canned hunt" operations.

At more than 1,000 of these commercial "canned hunt" operations around the country, trophy hunters pay a fee to shoot captive mammals—animals that have often lived their lives being fed by hand and thus have no fear of humans. Simply stated, there could be no easier target. Canned hunting ranches know this and can therefore offer guaranteed trophies, touting a "No Kill, No Pay" policy.

Who supports canned hunt operations? Not rank-and-file hunters. In fact, in a poll of their readership described in the July 2003 issue, the editors of Field and Stream magazine reported that 65 percent of sportsmen oppose canned hunts. Additionally, lifelong hunters in Montana, including members of the Montana Bowhunters Association, spearheaded a state ballot initiative in 2000 that led to a ban on shooting animals in fenced enclosures. In addition to Montana, 18 states have full or partial bans on canned hunts for mammals. The momentum to address canned hunt operations is no surprise given that an element of hunting that so many sportsmen hold dear, that of the "fair chase," is absolutely absent under canned hunt conditions. The time is long overdue for the federal government to participate in efforts to end this despicable practice.

By halting the interstate transport of mammals used in canned hunts, the Captive Mammal Protection Act will curb a practice so egregious that hunters and animal advocates alike view it as unfair and inhumane. This bill is supported by ten local and national groups representing more than ten million Americans.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I encourage my colleagues to join me in putting a lid on canned hunts.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND
ANGIE MOSS

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 7, 2004

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to John and Angie Moss, two dedicated community servants from Grand Junction, Colorado. John and Angie have been involved in the restaurant and real estate business for many years, their service to their community is highly commendable, and I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this Nation today to recognize their accomplishments.

John moved to Grand Junction in 1971 and at the age of 24 he built his first Taco Bell restaurant. John has since expanded the business to include several locations in Southwest Colorado and California, which led to his Glen Bell Award from the Taco Bell Incorporated company. Their corporation, Moss Inc, which operates these Colorado and California locations, have been active in their community as donors and supporters of the most widely attended tennis tournament in Colorado. In recognition of their service to the community, they